## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly

scaled. Rejected communications will not be re-

turned. THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the ecar. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price 332.

ADDITERUTURES THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIF, Franchizay, cor-ner Thirling at. Mattnes daily. Performance overy evening

BOWERY THEATE'S, BOWER, DICK DARVIL, THE OPTERST JOEGO TON AND JERRY. WALLACK'S THEATH STOLLT and John street -

THE TANKANY, I minches stress. Tus Hanton Burrences, Ac. Matings at 2. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, carner of Eighth avenue and

WAVERLEY THRATES, No. 710 Broadway .- A GRAND VARIETY ENTERVALUMENT, Malines at 2. BOOTH'S THEATER, Endst., be ween 5th and 5th ave. - At 2-Many Wansen. Evening-Tive and the Hous. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, THE DOMESTIC DRIVE OF POOR SUCKASITY, Matings at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street. -Marines at 1-PIPTS AVENUE THEATRE, Pith avenue and 24th at .-

NIBLOS CARDAN, Broadway. -LITTLE BULL AND THE

MRS. F. B. CONWAUS PARK THEATRE, Broaklya .- INCOMAR - HASDY ANDY. TONY PASTGR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery, Comic VOCALISM, NEORO MUSSTREET, AU. Matthee at 21q.

THEATRE COMIQ E, 514 Proadway .- Cours Vocat-180, Name A. 78, 30. Matines at 25.

BRYANTS OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th SAN FRANCISCO MINSPIRES, 505 Browling .- ETHIO-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. Equipmentan HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brookles. Hooley's Manufacto lings Jaus, the Husian, &c.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM, corner of Atlantic and Clinton ats ... Propressor and Manage Williams SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 18th street.—Exhibition of The Nine Muses.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SHE Broadway. LADIES' NEW YORK MUSE 'M OF ANATOMY, 61834 Broadway. - Francis Only is Affendance.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, November 13, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald. We are again constrained to ask advertisers to

hand in their advertisements at as early an hour as possible.

Our immense and constantly increasing editions compel us, notwithstanding our presses are capable of printing seventy thousand copies an hour, to put our forms to press much earlier that usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to stop the classifications of advertisements at pine o'clock P. M.

THE WESTS.

Europe. Cable telegrams are dated November 12.

A British war ship will convey Mr. Poabody's remains to America. The Duchess of Genoa opposes the idea of her son becoming King of Spain. Gaubaidt is ill. M. Ledru Rollin refuses to return to Paris, but will surrender his nomination to a sent in the Lorislature. Consols were depressed in London. The Bishop of Orleans, France, announces his intention to implicitly adhere to the decisions of the Ecu-menical Council. The abolition of capital punish-

By mail we have our special correspondence from Europe in ample and accurate detail of our cable telegrams to the local of October. Egypt.

Telegrams from London, of vester-tayle date state that a great bed of rock lying to the Suez Canal will be "blasted out immediately," as it prevents the convoy at the opening ceremonies. The Emptens of France is determined to run through the canal. The English underwriters "mostly decline to insur-vessels bound through the canal."

Caba.

Captain General De Rodas is expected in Havana on Sanday from his tour of inspection. Numerous skirmishes are reported.

Miscellancous.

The steamer Albany, which sailed from this port recently, it is now stated, was not intended to take possession of Samana bay, but simply to relieve one of the vessels in the Gulf squadron. The Dictator, Swatara and Nantucket have also sailed to rem force the fleet in West Indian waters, and the Miantonomoh and Severn will soon follow. tiations for the purchase of Samana bay are in pro gress, but nothing like taxing possession of it can be done until the Senate acts in the matter.

The Cuban Junta are indignant at Captain Higgins, of the Hornet, and although they are fitting out another vessel it is not probable that he will be placed in command of it. It is said that a schooner laden with coal was sent out from a port in Forids to supply the Hornet and was searching two days for that yessel at the time she ran into Wilmington. The Hornet was carrying specie to pay the officers she is said to have cost the Junta \$200,000,

The new legal tender notes, as well as the new fractional currency, are said to be very defective as to workmanship, design and quality of paper. The contract for them was made under Secretary Mc-Culloch's regime, and the printing and designing are the work of the bank note companies. The Trea sury officials are not responsible for anything connected with them except the sealing. Both the bank note companies have notified the Treasury Department that they cannot furnish any fractional cur-

There were rumors of a financial papie in Boston yesterday, but they were without foundation.

The reunion of the Old and New Schools of the Fresbyterian Church was fully consummated at the meeting of the Assemblies in Putsburg yesterday. Great satisfaction at this result is manifested by the Pre-byterians everywhere, and the Church has resolved as a thank offering to raise \$5,000,000 for missionary purposes. The first meeting of the United Assembly will be held in Philadelphia on the third Toursday of May, 1870.

The California press is discussing the question of a convention for altering the constitution of that

quantret, the leader of the Lawrence, Kansas, you there, emisted in the army recently and was post to Fort Scott, Nevada, from watch post be, with three others, deserted, taking with them the

central Wheaton is organizing a company of return to them. They simply want the tions of the counterfeiters.

scouts in Arizona for the purpose of hunting Apache

At Prescott, Arizona, flour is thirty-six dollars per barrel, gold; butter two deltars per pound, and

eggs sixteen cents each. Several Cheyenne chiefs are endeavoring to stir up their tribes to another war against the whites in the spring. The Arapahoe Indians, who are living peaceably on their reservation near Fort ill, oppose the schemes of the Chevenne warriors. rn in l'almyra, Me., containing à large quanlity of hay, sixteen head of cattle, two horses and twenty sneep was, with all its contents, destroyed by fire Thursday night.

George W. Chapman, of Saratoga, has appointed Canal Commissioner by Governor Hos-man, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of

The schooner Pilot was wrecked off Star Island, on the Massachusetts coast on Tuesday, owing to a mirage, by which the captain was deceived into thinking the lighthouse was a long way off when it was very near.

Mr. Blatchford, Deputy Collector of the Ponded

Warehouse branch of the Custom House, has been suspended from duty-by Collector Grinnell, pending an examination toto the drawback frauds. Broome has been appointed Deputy Collector pro A man calling himself John Crawford was ar rested in this city on Thursday night by the Sherm of Chatauqua county, who declared him to be Luke

Eagan, the burglar, who robbed a store in that connty some time ago and for whom a reward of \$1,000 was offered. Superintendent Kennedy ordered the sherist to hurry away with him for fear of a habeas corpus which the Sheriff did, and now severel detectives allege that the prisoner was not Luke Eagan The skeletons of two children were found in the

sine of the tenement house No. 162 East Twenty-eighth street yesterday. No one living in the house seemed to know anything about them except to have remarked sometime ago a very disagreeable stench which they were unable to locate. The matter is another mystery.

The salewheel steamship De Soto, Captain Morton, will leave pier 36 North river at three P. M. to-day

The steamship George Washington, Captain per, will sail from pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans.

The steamer General Sedgwick, Captain Gates for Galveston, via Key West, will leave pier 20 East river at three P. M. to-day. The steamship Alabama, Captala Limeburner.

will leave pier 29 North river at three P. M. to-day for Fernandina and Mobile The side wheel steamsnip Manhattan, Captain M. S. Woodbull, will sail at 3 P. M. to-day from pier No. 5

North river for Charleston, S. C. The steamship Isaac Bell, Captain Bourne, will leave pier 39 North river at 3 P. M. to-day for Nor

lolk, City Point and Hichmond. The stock market yesterday was feverish and weak. Gold was steady, closing finally at 1984.

Prominent Arrivals in the City. Ex-Governor William Bross, of Illinols; Judge Busteed, of Alabama; H. Sibley, of Rochester; C. A.

Keep and E. B. Philitps, of Chicago, are at the St General J. Jones, of Morristowa; Professor A. T. Bledsoe, of Baltimore, and Dr. J. D. Logan, of Phila

delphia, are at the New York Hotel. George M. Pullman, of Chicago: Homer Menidur, of Springfield, and Dr. D. E. Craig, of Philadelphia

are at the Brevoort House. General A. I. Meger, of the United States Army, and A. G. Peabody, of Warrenburg, are at the Glenham

C. Mattoon of Oswego; Colonel L. Scott, of Erie; ex-Governor F. S. Lowe, of California, and H. B. Bemus, of Calcago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Right Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock, Ark.; Right Rev. Dr. Feshan, Bishop of Nashville, Tonn., are at Sweeny's Rotel. Major C. S. Weathertree, of Saratoga; George

Chapman, of Chemnatt, and Professor J. Case, of Troy, are at the St. Charles Hotel. A. M. White, of Chicago; J. S. Worden, of the United States Army, and Dr. O. M. Shelett, of Washington; are at the Metropolitan Rotel.

Rev. John J. Kane, Catholic paster of Harper's Ferry, Va., is in Brooklyn, and is stopping at the parcental residence of the parish of St. Paul.

Prominent Departures.

E. H. Sawyer, for East/Hampton; F. K. Lothrop, ston; E. Margueze, for Boston; C. C. Chaffer, for Springfield; Dr. J. C. Mckee, for Fort Wads-G. A. Shaw, for Boston, and George D. Sted man, for Cincinnati.

The Currency Question and Congress

In view of the movements in the West and South, and the probable pressure that will be made upon Congress to increase the currency in these sections of the country the question naturally arises, what can be done in the matter, and what, probably, will be the action of Congress? Then, again, is this an underhand movement of the national banks to increase the volume of their circulation and power, and with a view to push out of existence ultimately the legal tender currency? No doubt there is an unequal distribution of national banks and banking facilities in the different sections of the country. The East has far more than its due proportion, the West has not relatively as many as it ought to have, and the South has comparatively very few. The distribution at first, when the national banks went into operation, was not proportionate, because the Eastern and Northern capitalists and politicians had power enough in Congress and over the government to secure the largest share. But the disproportion has become far greater since, through the progress of the West and through the restoration and development of the South. There is, then, a necessity for the readjustment of banks and banking facilities throughout the country. How is this to be done? Shall the number of banks be increased and the national bank currency expanded proportionately? Or shall the number of these institutions be reduced in the East and North and the same number be given to the West and South?

There is no necessity, however, for increasing the total amount of national bank currency. An equitable distribution of this should be made, so far as the nominal possession or circulation of it by the banks goes, and, if necessary, the whole number of banking institutions may be increased, provided a portion of currency be taken from existing banks for the new ones that may be organized. But this, if we mistake not, is not what the agitators for more currency and the national bank monopolists are aiming at. It is an adroit scheme, probably, to increase the total of the national bank circulation, with the view of superseding ultimately the greenback or legal tender currency. Of course this object will not be avowed by many for tear of alarming the public at the grasping tendency and enormous power of the national banks. But if the banks should succeed in enlarging the volume of their circulation they would soon after raise the cry of a redundant currency, in order to force a contraction or total withdrawal of the legal tenders. They would rally to their aid all the on-to-specie-payment theorists, and with these would make a combined movem n to drive the groubacks out of existence, under the specious pretext of returning to specie payments. Not that the national banks want specie payments or expect to

entire national circulation, the control of all the money in the country, the enormous profits of forty or fifty millions a year on their currency, and the vast power all this would give them over the government, polities and material interests of the republic. That is what this gigantic and dangerous monopoly is aiming at. It will have, undoubtedly, a powerful influence in Congress, for two-thirds of the members, probably, are interested directly or indirectly in the national banking institutions. There is the greatest necessity, therefore, that public opinion should be aroused to the threatened evil. The people should demand that the legal tender currency be not reduced and that the circulation and power of the national banks be not increased. Indeed, the national bank currency ought to be withdrawn and reenbacks issued in its place. The West and South, as well as the East and North, might have then as many banks as they chose-that is, banks of deposit and loans, and for commercial accommodation, which is the only legitimate business of banking, all using at the same time the currency of the government and people for circulation. The government would then get the benefit of a national circulation the profits of which are enormous : the people would have a uniform currency, perfeetly safe and steady, and a monstrous and dangerous monopoly would be shorn of its power. If the currency is to be disturbed or changed at all this is the only rational view to take of the matter-the only view in accordance with sound financial doctrine and the publie interesta.

M. Raspail in Illustration of Freach De-

mocracy and Bonapartism. By mail from Europe we have already had, and published, reports of the inception and maluring of the political movement of the French radicals or "reds" towards their intended demonstration in Paris on the 26th of October, with accounts of the preparations which were made by the Bonaparte Executive for the maintenance of order and preservation of the elective dynasty against the democratic fraition of the aspiration for an extension of the plan of reform to a point which may have involved a too sudden change. We noted in this connection the summoning of the Marshals to Compiègne: the assignment of a city command of ten thousand troops to each one of four of them; the concentration of eighty thousand soldiers in the fortresses outside the city; the placing of ten pieces of cannon in the Palace of Industry, and the arrival of the Emperor in the city during the afternoon of the same day so as to take personal command of the entire force if necessary. Our readers are aware of the manner in which the agitation terminated, the silent, moral force of the people remaining unevolved for the present and the material solid power of the government unused.

To-day we have a special letter from Paris in detail of an interview which has just taken place between a HERALD correspondent and M. Raspail, the distinguished French legislator and talented, far-seeing democrat, during which the latter furnished a viva voce illustration of the actual situation in France; what the people and their leaders have suffered; what they require and demand; their actual power for its ultimate attainment, as well as the many causes-social, political and religious-which are gradually undermining it, in his opinion, under the present regime of the "one man" government. M. Raspail, as is already known to most people. from his character, or may be collected from his present remarks if not, is sincere in his convictions and fearless in their vindication. He stands out in pleasing contrast to such personages as MM. Rochefort, Ledru Rollin and Louis Blane. Ot his plan of radical cureor idee, as Napoleon the Great termed it-each reader of the HERALD will form an independent epirion, the special communication furnishing ample food for serious reflection in the minds of the really enfranchised millions dwelling on this side of the Atlantic.

The publication of this letter in New York to-day affords fresh attestation of the hourly growing power and influence of the independent American press in foreign countries, the dialogue which took place between our representative and M. Raspail on the subject of the political and governmental systems of France eing merely, as may be said, a continuation of those which others of our correspondents have lately had on the subject of the affairs of Germany and Italy with Count Bismarck in Berlin and General Count Menabrea in Florence. Thus do we progress.

Canaterfelling-Sclouce Applied to Raquery. The officials of the Internal Revenue Department state that the counterfeit tobacco stamps are the best stamps issued. Three thousand of these works of art have already been set affoat without detection, and no doubt the government has been defrauded just to this extent. It is curious that while we are boasting of all the good which the wonderful advance towards perfection in science and art has done for the good of mankind in our day the rogues should employ the same agencies for the most vicious purposes. The balance between evil and good in this world is very fine and evenly held. Science, like a two-edged sword, appears to cut both ways. It has raised to the highest standard our railroads and telegraphs, and has perfected our astronomical knowledge so that it has brought the appearance of comets, earthquakes and eclipses within the limit of arithmetical calculation. So many years, so many days, so many hours, so many seconds, we can set down with unerring accuracy as the time when the sun or moon shall be overshadowed or when comets shall run their flery course through the heavens. Science, too, applied to art, has made us masters of photography, with its thousand delicate applications of chemistry. But this same science has taught criminals in all ages to manufacture the subtlest poisons, to be used for deadly purposes, and so it has to-day supplied the counterfeiter with the power to practise his nefarious business with success and to become a scourge upon society.

All this, of course, does not militate against science and art nor furnish any reason why we should not persevere in bringing both to the highest state of perfection. It only shows that the highest agencies can sometimes be employed for avil purposes. It shows also the cessity of some vigorous legislative action on the part of Congress to provide some better means of repressing the skilful operaThe Courter Charter Election.

ingredients and elements which go to make up the "bubble, bubble, toil and trouble" of a political campaign been worked off than fresh spirits spring up that require all the potent arts and spells of the ring to provide for with the fat offices which, by a pleasant delusion, are supposed to be "within the gift of the people," but with the actual disposition of which they have as much to do as the inhabitants of Timbuctoo. The result of the State and county elections has given Tammany complete control of all the offices falling within the election to be held on the first Tuesday in December next, and as the chief slatemaker "wills" so shall the result in the coming election be. In the absence of any party contest for the offices to be filled, and as the Tammany nominees will have a quiet walk over the course, Peter Bismarck Sweeney can afford, in the elation of unexpected success and in the magnanimity natural to the leader of a triumphant party, to be just to the people in the selection of his nominees. The people do not expect and will not ask much in the selection of the representatives of Tammany in that co-ordinate branch of the city government yelept the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. Use has made us so familiar with the organization of these bodies and the manner of voting for them, and this familiarity has bred such contempt, that very little thought is given to the coming charter election, which is to give us two fresh boards, especially as more than three-fourths of the present worthies are sure to be renominated and engineered back into

their old places. The coming election, notwithstanding that it is thus encumbered with a deadweight, has other interests depending on the result that enhance it in the estimation of the citizens. The whole magisterial force of the city is to be re-elected-nine civil justices and nine police magistrates. In a city stocked with lawyers as is New York, the great majority of whom are young, given to politics, and therefore ambitious for place, there can be no lack of the right calibre of men for the Tammany Regency to select from to place on the magisterial bench-no need to look to the train bands of the party for candidates-to the class to which a portion of those who are at the present moment seeking the office belong, and who can only be inspired thereto not by any possible consciousness of their fitness for the office, but as they deem themselves fitting instruments to do the behests of the party who may put them in power, and which they count upon as all-sufficient recommendation.

Tammany has wisely concluded to renominate several of the present incumbents on the Civil and Police Justice benches, and has thereby given an assurance of its desire to leave the right men in the right places. In the vacancies to be filled let it do likewise, and assurance becomes "doubly sure." Besides the class of candidates referred to-members of the train band of politicians-there are a host of worthy and professionally qualified and experienced aspirants for these offices, and Mr. Sweeny can have no trouble in adding to the list of worthies to be retained on the magisterial bench by selecting from these candidates successors to those present incumbents whose places which know them to-day will know them no more forever after the close of the present year. The nominations will be decided on in a day or two, and we trust that they may be such as will give the fullest satisfaction to the citizens, who have a deep interest in an impartial and unpartisan administration of ju stice in our civil and criminal courts.

Cardinal Cullen on Secret Societies-Dem cracy in Ireland.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin has issued a pastoral letter on the subject of secret societies and the existing prevalence of affiliated associations with members known to each other by signs or passwords in Ireland. The prelate is adverse to such asso-"similar to the Fenian organization" to abandon them. Towards the conclusion he adverts to the "evils sustained by Spain and Italy through the action of secret societies, and says the members of such organizations will incur the penalty of excommunication and cannot participate in the jubilee which has just been pub-

Cardinal Cullen is the accepted personification of British Catholic prelatism as opposed to the progress of democracy in the United Kingdom. He is talented, able, persistent and ultramontane to the core. His present expression conveys the hereditary hierarchical anathema which the Catholic bishops of Ireland have launched ineffectually year after year against the "White Boys," the "Hearts of Oak," the "Terry Alts," the "Peep o' Day Boys," the "Molly Maguires" and the other Irish agrarian combinations which have preceded and heralded the one extensive politicomilitary land reform body which he treats so cautiously in the words, "societies similar to the Fenian organization"-a sentence which seems to imply that his pastoral has no particular reference to its members or associates. In this his Eminence has been, as it seems, as usual, prudent, for those Irish "Reds," whoever they may be, appear to be the only Irishmen in Ireland who are inclined to walk independently away from the leading strings of Mother Church. They apparently care very little about a jubilee, unless, indeed it be in the shape of a "jubiloo" to be observed with bread and cheese, plain and honest leases of land, fair rents, compensation for improvements, a clean shirt and "pantaloons without holes in them," according to the idea of Sydney Smith. Cardinal Cullen is not a whit more fortunate in his reference to the present condition of Italy and Spain; for in what other countries in the world-with the exception, perhaps, of Ireland-have the Catholic clergy had such complete control of the mind and purpose of the people for centuries, or where have they allied themselves more determinedly with monarchism against citizen freedom and popular rights? We have chronicled the history, and know the result. Stern, unbending churchmen have stood in the nath of moderate reform in Spain and Italy. The crozier swept away the "humble pelitions" of the struggling democracy, while congregated mitres and rows of lawn hid the rags

were borne patiently for many a century, but the "spirit of liberty" never had rest until both The political caldron is still in a high state Italians and Spaniards, having recourse to that of ebullition. No sooner has one portion of the ultima ratio of oppressed humanity-the sword-seized it with vigor and swept away the barriers of ecclesiasm. The civilized world has applauded the manhood of both Italy and Spain, and it is not therefore likely to censure the more moderate, respectful, yet firm advance of the Irish towards self-government at the bidding of Cardinal Cullen. Tom Moore may have been poetically prophetic when he anticipated that "the shamrock of Erin" would yet be "entwined with the olive of Spain" in a "garland" of European liberty.

The Empress of France Takes Leave of the

By special correspondence from Turkey, published to-day, we have a complete report of the concluding fêtes observed in honor of the visit of the Empress of France to the Sultan and people of that country, as well as an affecting account of the parting scene which took place between the imperial personages at the moment when his Majesty bade her farewell on board the royal French yacht as it was commencing to steam away from the Bosphorus. As the Sultan retirel "the eyes of the Empress were," says the writer, "filled with tears." This emotion was quite natural and beautiful, the tears precious beyond price, to Europe and to Asia-to the civilization of the world. In such eyes and under such peculiar circumstances they effaced the remembrances of eight crusades and obliterated the sword marks of the Count of Toulouse, Godfrey de Bouillon, Brian Bois de Guilbert, Richard the Lion-Hearted, Edward Plantagenet, and the Sultans Saladin and Boudocdar and the rest. The exclamation of the modern peoples with respect to the great event will be just the same, but in a still more Christian acceptation, as was the cry in the days of Peter the Hermit or in the Papal Council at Clermont, in the words, "God wills it!" "God wills it!"

The Philharmonic Society.

No more signal proof of the growing taste in New York for music can be afforded than by the fact that within two years, under the presidency of Dr. Doremus, so much life and vigor has been infused into the Philharmonic Society as to have made its rehearsals and concerts at the Academy equally fashionable and popular. The eagerness with which the boxes were secured last Saturday has been wrongly attributed to the "speculators," while in reality every possible precaution was taken to prevent their monopolizing the opportunities offered to all. The plan for disposing of the boxes was adopted after mature deliberation, and the complaints which have been ignorantly, if not maliciously, made on this head are altogether unfounded. There are but ninety-seven boxes in the house, and a few proscenium boxes still remain upsold while about two thousand seats are always open to the public. The success of the last winter entertainments was so decided that there was no necessity to distribute hundreds of complimentary tickets, according to the practice of former years, and it was "a paying audience" which filled the Academy yesterday afternoon at the opening of the twenty-eighth season. The programme consisted of "Symphony, Eb.," Mozart; Aria, Voi che Sapete, from Mozart; Nozze di Figuro, with orchestral accompaniment; "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn ; Lied, Erlkoenig, Schubert, with piano accompaniment, and overture "Oberon," Weber. Madame Charles Moulton very kindly consented to postpone her return to Paris in order to assist on this occasion. The fine quality of her sympathetic voice was shown to advantage in the aria from the Nozze di Figaro, although she ventured to embellish it with florituri, which classical music does not require. In the Erlkoenia she interpreted admirably both Goethe's poetry and Schubert's music, and Mr. Mills played the piano accompaniment in his usual exquisite style. Unquestionably the six concerts this season with such a complete and powerful orchestra, comprising one hundred members, will afford to professional and amateur musicians a privilege unobtainable in any other city in this country or in Europe. New York may well be proud of her Philbarmonic

Death of Amos Kendall.

We have to record the death at Washington resterday morning of Amos Kendall, in the eightieth year of his age-a contemporary of Jackson, Clay, Webster, Calboun, Buchanan, Benton, Walker and all that school of the political leaders and orators of thirty and forty years ago, nearly all of whom have passed away. In another part of this paper we give a sketch of the public career of Mr. Kendall. As a devoted admirer of General Jackson and his administration Mr. Kendall first came prominently before the country, and his whole political life may be summed up in his admiration of and devotion to "Old Hickory." For the last twenty odd years he was lost to the politicians in his business engagements in the electric telegraph, as the representative of the interests of Professor Morse, the inventor. Like Walker, Kendall's political record belongs to an age that is gone, and, like Walker, but even more successfully, his later years, devoted to practical business affairs, have been crowned with success. Pierce, Stewart, Wool, Peabody. Walker and Kendall-thus the old landmarks are disappearing; but such is the order of nature, and to all of us it is only a question of a few years more or less.

The Last Railroad Disaster-No Blystery. The latest accident in our vicinity was on the Harlem Railroad on Thursday, just at the innetion of that road with the New Haven. The usual result has to be recorded. The locomotive tumbled over into a ditch, and the fire man was killed under the ponderous weight of iron. Cars were more or less smashed up, and the engineer was severely, possibly fatally, crushed. There is generally some obscurity as to where the blame lies when disasters of this kind occur. Coroners' juries are often puzzled to find out who is the responsible party, and especially puzzled to discover how far the railroad company can be decently experated. This case is an exception. There is no mystery here. The switchman left the switch open, and, of course, according to the order of events, and miseries and wants of the peoples from the | the locomotive, tender, baggage cars and smokeyes of the rulers. Such exclusion and wrong ling car went over that convenient embankment

which seems, by a rale of fate, always to be on hand when railroad cars are thrown off the track. The switchman is, therefore, directly responsible for this calamity; but who is responsible for keeping such a switchman in the employ of a railroad upon which thousands of lives are dally put in jeopardy? We should think the company and the superintendent ought to share the responsibility, and we suggest this point to the jury of

The Ecumenical Conneil in a Business View.

Why should not Pio None have had an eye to business in deciding to hold an Ecumenical Council at Rome? A temporal as well as a spiritual sovereign, why should he not thus secure for a city which is at once the capital of the States of the Church and of Christendom the recognized advantages which other European sovereigns have gladly secured for their respective capitals by such "world exhibitions" as those of London and Paris? Napoleon the Third has in fact spared no pains to make the capital of the French empire the seat of a permanent "world exhibition," which attracts an unbroken succession of visitors from all parts of the earth. Each visitor contributes to the wealth indispensable for maintaining and increasing the splendors of the great French metropolis.

Rome also, with its classical and artistic as well as ecclesiastical associations, offers a permanent "world exhibition." And the Ecumenical Council will multiply indefinitely the number of the faithful, of the heretical and of the heathen who freely avail themselves of the hospitalities which the Eternal City extends to all the children of men. It will be the occasion of a vast gathering, not only of ecclesiastics of every degree, but of lay visitors from every country under heaven. The aggregate sum which will then be brought to Rome will far exceed any collection of "Peter's pence" which has hitherto been made. The Papal coffers will be filled to overflowing by the gifts contained in the huge specie snuff boxes, richly ornamented treasure chests and cathedral "savings banks" carried to the Holy Father by Archbishop McCloskey and other prelates of North and South Ameriea, of Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceanica and the islands of the Pacific. Each of these pastors will doubtless be accompanied in his pilgrimage to the Holy City by not a few of his flock, all bearing a heavy golden fleece.

Curiosity will, moreover, attract thither many Protestants, whose well filled purses will not be disdained by decayed nobles, who let furnished lodgings in their splendid ancestral palaces, and with sham reluctance sell at the highest possible figure, as works of "old masters," the inexhaustible rubbish of their galleries and garrets; or by polyglottal cicerones, extortionate porters, and dealers in the woollens, silks, velvets, hats, gloves, stockings, leather, glue, glass bottles, liquors, pomade, artificial flowers, photographs, copies of pictures and statues, mosaics, and all sorts of articles of bijouterie and virtu-or, as Mrs. Malaprop might say, "bigotry and virtue"which chiefly constitute the various but not extensive manufactures of Rome. That other nations are not indifferent to the fine opportunity afforded by the Ecumenical Council for displaying and recommending to the world their own manufactures is shown by the enterprise which we have already noted on the part of the Protestant King of Prussia in presenting to the Pope a splendld new carpet for the Vatican. By this first rate advertisement of the products of the Prussian loom the royal "drummer" has got the start of all competitors, English, Belgian and French, and all the Kidderminsters, Wiltons, Brussels, Turkeys, three-plies and ingrains which may now be forwarded to Pio Nono can win only second, third and fourth medals and honorable mentions, not the first grand prize. The Pope has himself advertised a special

exhibition of works of ecclesiastical art. And we are not surprised that in his wisdom the ly Father accepts the position which HERALD, with all due reverence, indicated some time ago as being peculiarly his ownthe position of custodian of the immense museum which Rome itself is for all mankind. We need not enumerate its well known attractions; but take it all in all, with its gates, obelisks, triumphal arches, columns, tombs, baths and catacombs: the rains of its ancient temples and theatres; its piazzas and fountains; the Tarpeian Rock, the Via Appla, the Via Sacra and the Corso; the Coliseum, the Forum and the Capitol; its palaces, galleries, libraries and bridges; the Vatican; its one hundred and eighty-six convents; its three hundred and sixty-four churches, and St. Peter's "looming high over all," there is not another such a museum of antiquity and art in the world, and no Barnum can ever aspire to rival the Pope as a showman. Aside from other considerations, the grand exhibition which will be given at Rome on the occasion of the Ecumenical Council is interesting from a business point of view. It will pay.

SPAIN-THE GARROTE. - Prim now talks big. He has coolly informed the Cortes that Caimo and Suner had been tried for and convicted of treason, and that they had been condemned to suffer the death penalty. Bravo for Prim, but bad for his principles. If Prim had had his deserts from Isabelia's standpoint his carotid artery would have been slit long ere this present. If the two deputies perish it will be bad for Prim, and it will not be good for Spain. Prim, however, is now master, and we wait to see how the latest and most successful of filibusters comports himself.

THE POPE AND THE COUNCIL. -The Pope has been reading, as we know he does, the NEW YORK HERALD. So, too, have his advisers, the Ultramontanists. They have taken fright one and all. The Holy Father is not to be proclaimed infallible, if there is serious objection. The dogma is not to be forced on the Council. The Jesuits, so says the telegram, will have the dogma proclaimed if they can. Our liberal friends of the Catholic Church must take the hint and keep up the fire. If the Pope and his friends will only take our advice they may yet make the Council a success.

APPOINTMENT OF A CANAL COMMISSONER.

Governor Hoffman has appointed George W. Chapman, of Saratoga, Canal Commissioner in the place of Oliver Bascem, deceased, to hold office till January 1, 1871.